came to us

Aunt Julia, Elsie has told me how

But, Walter, think. I may live

"And I can never have any use of my hands and feet more than I have

now. I can scarcely feed myself or hobble across the room.

"The more reason you should have loving care. Why," and Walter length ed, while his honest brown eyes proved his sincerity, "do you think all the love here is Elsie's? I want my share,

too, Auntle, for I love you as well as my wife. I ask you to stay because I want you here. I have not heard Elsie sigh over long, lonely days since

It took many more loving arguments but at last Aunt Julia yielded. It wa but truth that Walter spoke when h said she had won his love as well a

Elsle's. She was very patient unde exeruciating suffering, and very grate

ful for all the loving care lavished upo her. When the pain subsided and sh

could talk, she was charming compan

well read and full of pleasant memori-

might be spared. She had been Walter Hartman's gues

for two years, when her weakness in-creased to an alarming extent, rapidly

and certainly, till she could not leave her bed. It was while she was hersel conscious that the end of her suffer

ngs was approaching that she received a letter from her lawyer in Chicago, in

forming her that he had received an offer of \$20,000 for the lots of land she

She had looked upon her own beg-

gary as so absolutely certain that at first she could scarcely credit the news; but Walter, in whose hands she placed

the business, soon proved the offer no dream by accepting the terms and in-

forming Aunt Julia the money lay in

"Now you can ride in your carriage when you are well," Elsie said, smiling, but tearfully, "I am so glad Amite. You will have something now for your ride as "

Auntie. You will have something now for your old age."
"But no old age, Elsie," was the glad reply, "I am glad, too, darling, very glad, but not for that."

By her own request a lawyer came and made her will, and then Aunt Julia, as if the care of life was ended for her, sank rapidly, growing every day weaker and more dependent upon Elsie's loving, never falling care.

It was early in spring, when, one

It was early in spring, when, one evening, as Walter came in. Jennie

her hands clasped fast in Elsie's.

ithout thanking you again and say

his heart swelling with emotion, "was gladly, lovingly done. I do not need thanks, Aunt Julia," "I believe that, but I am not less

grateful, because you gave from a full heart. May God bless you and yours,

Walter. May what you have done for

a crippled, penniless woman come back

to you in your old age laden with her blessings. Kiss me farewell, Walter."

Reverently he bent over her, pressin

a loving kiss upon the withered lips,

manhood stood in his eyes. A few broken words to Elsie, a murmured

prayer, and the gentle spirit was re-leased from the weary, pain-racked frame. Tears of true love fell upon the wasted face, placid in death's sleep.

Every kind word was cherished when the lips that had spoken it were mute, and Aunt Julia had two true mourners

at her funeral, while many of the friends of years gone by came to pay

the last tribute of respect to her mem-

It did not surprise Elsie when she

carned that her Aunt Julia had left

adden her own life. But she tol-

Walter, when the will was read to her

"I am glad we never thought of th land the years that Aunt Julia was will

us. It would have made me hesitate often to show her all the love in my

heart if I had ever thought she would

have money to leave me. 'She knew, darling, it was all love

yet I am glad my Elsie has some re-ward for the patient, tender care that alleviated the suffering of the poor in-valid who rests at last.

And Elsie, nestling close in Walter's

"If I could love you more, Walter,

than I did when I married you I should do so when I think of your kindness and generosity to Aunt Julia."
If was odd, 'Walter said, 'that the

money that Aunt Julia invested in Chi-cago should be actually doubled, for

have seen her weep often when she speke of her 'aufortunate investment

Exenssion Rates to Cax's Station

The passenger department of the Balti-more & Potomac Ballicul amounces that round-trip excursion tickets, good for two days, will be sold in Cox's Station on Pope's Creek Line at the low rate of \$2 from Wash-ington. Tickets sold on Saturday will be

Jacob Fischer of Branchville, Prince George's [County, Md., bus notified the

duplicate keys Sunday night and \$11,75 worth of eigars and tobacco stolen.

ington. Tickets sold on Saturday wi good to return until Monday, inclusive

of her friend's legacy."

her the fortune that came too late t

while tears that were no shame to

What I have done," Walter said,

Is she worse?

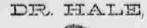
owned in that city

I sincerely hope you will."

MEDICAL

Frightful Case of a Colored Mita I contracted a fearful case o follood poison in 1883. I was resisted by some of the bost physicians in Atlanta. They was litheald ramadles of Mercury and Potash, which broadst on the unstain and impaired my digartive or exist. Every foint in me was swollen and full of pain. When I was given on to doe my this class thought It would be a good time to test the circus of Swift's Smelific. When I confidenced lawing 8 % 8 the physicians all I confidenced lawing 8 % 8 the physician salt I confidenced to the comprehence of the property of the president salt I confidence the residence of the property of the president salt I confidence the confidence of the property of the presidence of the property of the president salt I confidence to several marks I look nothing clee, and commenced to improve from the very first. Sood the recomption left mo, by appetite became all right, and the algors which the doctor sold were the most trigetful be laid ever seen, became to lead, and by the lot of Octobar, 1881, I was a woll man acain. I am stronger now than I ever was before and weigh more. S. S. Ias saved me from an early grave.

LEM McCLENDON. Lem AtcClendon has been in the employ of the Chess-Carley Company for some voices and I know the above statements to be true. At the time he began taking swift's specific he was in a horrible condition. I regard his cure almost mirroutlons. W. B. CHOSHY, Manager, Chess-Carley Co., Atlanta Division, Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885.





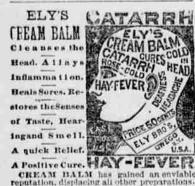
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Schillenger's Patent, Best Granolithic. Asphaltum, Artificial Stone. Neufchatel, Mastic.

Kitchens, Sidewalks, Stables and Cellars hid with neatness and promptness. odd with neatness and promptness.

Owners of property are notified that they will be held responsible for infringements of this patent. The United States Courts for the District of Columbia have recently enjoined H. L. Cranford and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from laying this pavement. All artificial stone pavements other ment. All artificial stone pavements other han that laid under the patent are worthless

JOS. C. McKIBBIN, Telephone Call 467-2. President

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROTOGRAPH OF THE FIRST AS-SISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL

CLD GEORGIA PENSIONERS.

MILLION-ACRE INVESTMENT IN

SPECIAL LETTER DELIVERY. Service by which the Government Cannot Lose.

Of the one hundred millions of dalers which the United States Government distributes every year to its pendeners, a considerable amount comes to Fulton County, Ga., says the At-lanta Constitution. There is a good long list of disabled federal soldiers who reside in and around Atlanta, and draw their monthly reward from the of 1812 are becoming very scarce, but there are two of these and a widow of another residing in this county. All three of these pensioners are persons of remarkable vitality, considering their age. The youngest of the three is Mrs. I dan Turner, who is eighty-seven. Her husband has been dead a great many years, and she now resides with a sonin-law. Few women of fifty have the physical and mental activity which Mrs. Turner possesses. Her memory is remarkably full and a cearate. According to the standard by which Napolece declared a woman's greatness should be estimated, she is a truly great woman. She has over one hun-dred great-grandchildren now living, many of whom she has never seen. Everybody admit; that Mrs. Turner is entitled to the \$8 a month which the Government pays for the services rendered by her gallant husband in helping to repel the invaling red coats in the second war with Engla d. Both the old soldiers who draw pensions for service in the war of 1812 are considerably above 90 years of age and are lively old gentlemen.

"You speak of enterprises in the East," said an army officer who has just returned from Arizona to Orden of the Philadelphia Press, "but what do you think of a purchase of 1,200,000 neres of land? Such an investment has recently been made by a Philadelphia yndicate in Arizona and New Mexico. This firm has bought the alternate sec tions of the land grant to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and by so doing they practically control the remaining sections, and just see what an immease tract of territory they will own. Of course they have secured this immease country for the purpose of raising cattle, and it is the finest land in the whole grant to that railroad. Did you ver think of the amount of land that s been given the various railroal companies in the grants that have been nade to them? "No? "Then take this coul of which I have spoken. It was riven every alternate spetion; that is, the odd sections along the entire line of its track. Now its track extends a distance of 500 miles. Of course, a distance of the way it goes through a region that is perfectly barren, but there is enough of good territory to give the company an amount of land that is almost appalling. Similar grants have been made to other roads, Similar and thus the amount of the public do-main that has been given away by acts of Congress is almost incalculable Much of the land that has thus been given away and appropriated by the railroads has never been surveyed, and, according to the homestead law, a man might go upon any of this unsurveyed land and pre-empt his 160 acres without knowing that he was liable to be turned out by the railroad company when it was found that he had occuied a portion of their grant.

Hon, R. W. Townshend of the Nineteenth Illinois Congressional District in a recent interview at Chicago, had this to say of President Cleveland: 'From the time of Washington to the present we have never had a man in the White House with more firmness of character than President Cleveland has shown himself possessed of. This firmness is mistaken by too many for stubbornness. Mr. Cleveland does not make up his mind hastily and then stand by his conclusions with mulish persistency. He studies all questions carefully and thoroughly satisfies him-He studies all questions self as to the proper course to pursue. Having reached that point he is inflexible. His course with the cattlemen illustrates what I have said in this particular, and I think he acted propcrly.' Referring to Mr. Cleveland's appointments, Mr. Townshend said that in his district everything had progressed satisfactorily. Many thought, with some show of Many people that the President was not making re movals fast enough; but everything considered, particularly Mr. land's civil service notions, it was beter to move and remove rather slowly

The mathematical editor of the Toronto Mail has been at work several weeks, and finally produced the following satisfactory "figgers:" "It is fearful to think what an enormous expense it would be for Patti to bring up a child. She would have to sing it to sleep every night for about three years, and at the regular rates this would amount to \$5,000,000. Then, if she would have to sing one or two extra verses to it each night, the amount would rise to \$7,500,000, providing the child was in good health. Allowing the usual third for sickness, she would ave to sing to it all night for 365 days, ay five hours at a time. Four thou-and dollars for a few minute's singing her usual price. One night of sick ess would, therefore, cost \$249,000."

Whether or not a mistake was made n first appointing Malcolm Hay, whether or not he would have done well enough had he been let alone 'Mucf." of the Philadelphia Record is certain that no mistake was made when Adlal E. Stevenson of Illinois was made First Assistant Postmaster-General, By First Assistant Postmaster-General, By the way, that quaint Hebrale name "Adla!" means "My ornament." I had the curiosity to look it up. But to re-sume: Stevenson is six feet tall and propertionately broad. His figure is very symmetrical. His chest is deep, and he looks as though he could work "forty-two hours out of the twenty-four for a week" and not feel it. He has a large, well-rounded head, partially covered with light brown hair. His face is strong, with firmness written all over it, yet its customary expression is as kindly as his manners are gentle. A small, light-brown mustache covers his upper lip, but otherwise his face is clean shaven. His eyes twinkle pleasantly when he talks to his friends. out I should think they could flash fire

soldierly bearing and manly face and

soldierly bearing and manly face and form impress you with his reserved strength. He is more like a Kem tuckian than any man from anywhere else that I ever saw. But you are at once that he is not a Kentuckian. He dees not swear, and he does not drink whisky. Still he has all the easy friendliness of the Kentuckian, and all of his aptness for speech making and story teiling. I should think he was not more than 50 years old, although not more than 50 years old, although he has served several terms in Congress and wours eye-glasses occasion-city. Mr. Stovenson is one of that small body of public men who do not feel their dignity compromised by wearing light colored, clothes in sum-

"The idea that the new special postel delivery service will be a lasing venture to the Government is absurd," aid a Postoffice official the other day 'It is regulated so that the Government cannot well lose anything, even if it should fail to derive any profit from the scheme. It is the measurgers who will have to suffer in case the service is not patronized to an extent that will make it pay, for their compensation never goes above a certain percentum of the whole number of letters delivered bearing the special delivery stamps. In this way the service is made self sustaining from the first, and the boys are the only ones who incur any risk. I would not advise any boy to leave a good situation to become a special messenger in the Postofileo, for unless the service is pretty liberally patronized his carnings will be very small. Yet I observe that a great many of them are ready to take the chances. For each letter delivered. chances. For each letter delivered bearing a ten-cent stamp, the boy wh delivers it will receive eight cents, and out of that he must expend whatever may be necessary for car fare. will be many long trips, and there is no profit in giving ten cents for eight. No matter how popular the system may become, the boys will not be paid over \$30 a month, and out of that must be paid their car fare, so that only the messengers who have frequent short trips will be able to realize that they are working for something besides

This is rather an ancient chestnut, picked up by a Pittsburg paper, but will answer for the dull season: Congressman J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, has the reputation of being one of the best stump speakers in his State, Senator Blackburn and Mr. Tucker were traveling through the southwestern section of the State electioneering for Cleveland and Hendricks, making sometimes as many as twenty or twenty five speeches a day In fact, whenever Mr. Tucker discovered several men talking together by the rondside, he, without further ceremony, walked into their midst and delivered a brief speech on the politi-cal struggle then going on. One morning these two gentlemen were passing through a piece of woods when they came across a hanging party. The rope had been placed around the victim's neck, and the chief executioner informed the prisoner that he might have ten minutes to say anything he desired in his own behalf. Mr. Tucker saw an opportunity, so Mr. Blackburn says, to work off a few political remarks, so he pushed his way through the crowd and requested the con-demned man to divide his time with

SOUTH WASHINGTON.

Harry Eskridge, a mechanic, and his wife, Josephine, were arrested by Officers Howel and Lewis last night on a charge of centempt of court in falling to appear at Police Court as witnesses. Saturday night Eskridge was badly bruised about the head to a club in the leads of his storagalace. y a club in the hands of his stepfather. He ad his assailans arrested, and when the A few days later, as fast as steam by a club in the hands of his steplather. He had his assailans arrested, and when the case was called for trial, he falled to appear against him. His wife, who witnessed the assault, also refused to appear. They were locked up at the station last night and were sent to court this morning.

About 200 members and friends of Ryland Chapel M. E. church attended the last iand Chapei M. E. church attended the last excursion of the season by this church on the steamer John W. Thompson last even-ing. Owing to the cool weather no landing was made, but the sociability and enjoy-ment offorded on board made the occasion one of the most delightfull of the season. As Isane Montgomery, a colored laborer, was passing along Eighth, between H and I streets southwest, on his way to work about so'clock this morning, he was attracted by be clock this morning, he was altracted by the cries of a baby, seemingly coming from behind a pile of rubbish in the street. He proceeded to the spot and found that the cries were that of a colored baby only a few weeks old, which had been carefully laid on a cloth and deserted by its mother. He turned the infant over to Officer Kearney, who afterwards placed it in the keeping of Ellen Murdock, No. 625 K street, who premised to provide for it until arrange-ments could be made to place it in an

asylum. Mrs. Allen, residing at No. 214 Seventh Mrs. Allen, residing at No. 214 Seventh; street southwest, was at Police Head-quarters yesterday and reported the disappearance from home of her daughter Lydia, a pretty brunette, fifteen years of age. The young lady has been missing for the past several days. A full description of her has been furnished the police with instructions to apprehend her as a fugitive from home.

EAST WASHINGTON.

About 8 o'clock this morning, while the carriage of Mrs. M. A. Fithiau was being driven through the East Capitol grounds. it was run into by the large mail wagon of the Senate, breaking the whoel and other-wise doing considerable damage to the car-riage. Mrs. Fithian was thrown out and somewhat injured, but not seriously. She says it was purely accidental, as the driver of the mail-wagon did all in his power to prevent it.

of the mail wagon did all in his power to prevent it.

The funeral or Francis Barry, late clerk of the pay office, Navy-Yard, took place vesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from his late residence, 194 C street southeast. The live J. O'Suilivan conducted the funeral service at St. Peter's Church. The interment was at Congressional Cemptery. The pallbearers were Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, U. S. N.; Captain F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C.; G. S. Clendaniel, Dr. F. X. Dooley, James Fitzpatrick, Martin Van Noss and B. J. Occinelly. Captain Wallace of the Navy-yard permitted a large number of the clerks to attend the funeral.

The Commissioners have approved the

The Commissioners have approved the request for a sewer on D street, between Ninth and Tenth streets southeast, and they have disapproved the request for an asphalt block pavement at the southwest corner of Eighth and I streets southeast. A permit has been issued to John F. Donohue to build five two-story frame houses on Third street, between M and N streets southeast; cost, \$2,639.

John P. Corridon of 52 H street north-

east reports that on Saturday night he was refleved of a silver watch and \$17 in money at a saloon near the corner of Seventh and E streets.

The West Hotel Guide.

The magnificent West Hotel of Minneau is, Minn., has just issued a handsomely rinted and Illustrated "Tourists' Guide' to Minneapolis and vicinity. It comprises 100 pages of well executed cuts and descriptive letter-press about one of the most enterprising cities of the Northwest, A comprehensive description is given of Mr. West's famous hostelry.

Do nor be deceived; ask for and take only R. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicam Cough Drops for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, D. S. and Trade Mark on every drop.

"Alderney Dairy Wagons." at an enemy. His simple manners and soft voice leave an impression of gentleness, at the same time that his erect, INVESTMENT.

"Elde !" Walter Hartman's tone of sorrowful amazement made his young wife spring hastily to her feet. She had not heard him come in, and was kneeling beside a great arm-chair, subbing as if her heart would break.

"On, Walter!" she said, "Aunt Juin-" and a fresh burst of sobs inerrupted her. Walter's face cleared. It was not

sorrow of her own, then, that overwhelmed this pretty blue-eyed darling he had married six months before, "Well, Elsie," he said taking her in his arms and carressing her, "what about Aunt Julia? Do not sob so, dear;

you will make yourself ill."
"The fire," said Eisie, keeping her sobs somewhat more under control. "You know I was very much worried when I heard of it, for I could not tell by the papers whether Aunt Julia's house was in the burnt district or not."
For the great Chicago fire was not a

week old, and the whole country watched for news.

"Well, dear," said Walter, kindly,
"It is as bad as it can be, Walter, Aunt Julia writes to me that her house was totally destroyed, her very clothing burned up, and her insurance papers not entirely made out. She is absolutely without anything in the world except the ciothes she had on, Actually fed by charity. Oh, Walter." Here the sobs came again, thick and fast, and Walter could offer no comfort, but such as was conveyed by silent caresses. After a time these were so far effectual that Elsie could speak more

'Now, little one," said Walter, "tell

me why this troubles you so sorely? Do you love your aunt so very dearly?" "She has been everything a mother could be to me since my parents died, Walter. But while I was with her we were very poor. Out of her own scanty means she fed, clothed and educated me until I took the situation of nursery governess to your aunt's children and married you. But just before we were married an old friend of Aunt Julia's died in Chicago and left her \$10,000. When she went to claim her legacy she saw the house she purchased and liked it so much she bought it, her legacy covering expense of house, lot and furniture, while her own little income would support her. But, unfortunately, she was persuaded to draw out her tiny fortune and invest it in two lots adjoining her house. Now everything is swept away."
"She took care of you when you were a child?"

"For 17 years, Walter, denying her-self to feed and clothe me."

Walter did not speak again for several minutes, holding Elsie close in his arms. At last he said, very gravely:
"If I were a rich man, Elsie, I would not think in a case like this, but say at once, 'bring your Aunt here.' But you know, little wife, my sulary, though sufficient for all our wants, with a margin for pleasure and saving a nest egg, is yet not large. If I in-vite your aunt here, the difference of expense must fall most heavily upon you, because I cannot give you many pleasures you now enjoy if I have one more to support. Concerts and jew-eiry, little gifts and pleasures, will be beyond our means then. But if you will be happier knowing your aunt has a home, I will go myself to Chicago and bring her here. "Oh, Walter, how kind, how gener-ous you are! I will never be able to

Then I am to go. All right. I will get a leave of absence to-morrow. In the meantime, I will telegraph your

aunt to meet me at the depot, if she has sent any address."
"The address is the lawyers' who arranged her legacy for her, and who did not live in the burnt district, Morse

would carry Walter to Chicago and back, Elsie was waiting to welcome the travelers. A telegram had in-Aunt Julia waiting at the depot, and by what train to expect him home. The only spare room in the pretty little house at Harlem, where Walter had brought his bride, was in dainty order. Jennie, the servant, was cook-ing the choicest supper Elsie could de-vise, and the little wife herself, neatly dressed, was running to the door every minute watching for the carriage

It came at last, and Walter handed out a lady. Poor Elsie felt fairly sick as the guest tottered rather than walked into the room. She was white as ashes, her hair, Elsie remembered black as a coal not one year before, streaked with gray, and her eyes sunken as if with long illness. When the water-proof cloak fell from her shoulders her shabby dress was most unlike Aunt Julia's habitual neatness. But the first of surprise over, Elsie had no words too loving to welcome her aunt, while soft, tender kisses fell fast upon

the pale face. "She is very tired, Elsie," Walter whispered, seeing how vainly the white lips tried to frame words. "Get her to

rest, dear, as soon as you can."
So Elsie, tearfully, lovingly, made her aunt lie upon the lounge, and then brought her the most tempting of teatrays, stopping the broken words of thanks by kisses and caresses. Walter, too, by a hundred delicate attentions and a few spoken words, made the guest feel that she was most cordially and gladly welcomed. In her own room Aunt Julia told

Elsie something of the horrors that had aged her more in one formight than in any previous two years of her life. She had slept upon the ground, in a drenching rain for two nights, hen in a tent with no change of cloth ing, and the memory of the fire terrors o haunt her. She had begged the tamp to write to Elsie. Then she told of Walter's tender care of her on the long journey, when she, racked by pain, often could not speak for hours, how like a son he had cared for her comfort. It was a sad story, and

Elsle's tears fell fast.
"But now," she said, "you are at home. I have just put underclothes and loose wrappers in here. Auntic, until we can have some dresses fitted. Let me undress you now."

Gently and tenderly the shabby clothes were removed, the weary feet bathed, the gray-streaked hair smoothed, and snowy linen put on for the night. Then, utterly tired, Aunt Julia sank into bed, whispering;
"Think, Elsie, I have not been in a bed for twelve nights!"

But alas! she was not soon to leave

it. The haven of rest once gained, Aunt Julia lay for many long weeks dangerously ill with rheumatic fever brought on by exposure, while her tor-tured brain raved in whilest delirium of scenes that chilled Elsie with horror. All through these weary weeks Elsie was nurse, while Walter supplied every delicacy that could be found to tempt the invalid, patiently enduring the dis-comforts of a house haunted by sick-ness, and proved himself. Jennie de-

clared, "the nearest to an angel of any man she had ever seen," Winter was nearly over before Aunt Julia was able to leave hor bod, crip-pled for life. The rheumatism had so and feet, that they were useless and and most of the time intensely painful.

She fretted over the prospect of belief a burden upon Walter and Elsie, with all the despair of a proud woman, who THE VISITORS' GUIDE.

had always maintained her own in dependence, and tourfully begreal to be Points of Interest in and About the

sent to some charitude asylum where she would be only a public expense. Elsie told Walter of this wish, and he went to Aunt Julia's room.

Taking the eripple's helpless hands in his own, holding them very tenderly, he said: Where They Are, When to See Them

"Aunt Julia, Elsie has fold me how hard these little hands worked for her for 17 long years. I fove Eisle so dearly that to grieve her is my greatest sorrew. Do you think I could bear to see her pained if her second mother was sick and alone, nursed by hired hunds while we are able and willing to give her love and care? Do not speak again of leaving us. I have not seen Elsie's face so and as it is to night since you came to us." residence of the President, known a the White House, is on Pennsylvani the White House, is on Pennsylvania avenue, west of the Treasurer indiding. It is reached by the Avenue street cars. The East room of the Mansian is open to visitous every day except Smidays. The grounds are tastefully had out with walks, frees, shrubbery and foundain. Upon the let immediately south a con-cert, open to the public is given every Saturday evening during the summer and early full, from 5300 to 7 o'clock, by the United States Marine Band.

The Supreme Court. The Supreme Court,

Supreme Court of the United States
occupies a room on the eastern side of
the connecting building between the
rotunda and north wing of the Capitol,
It is very unosteniations in its furniture and of limited scating capacity,
It was formerly used as the Senate
Chamber,

Department of Justice. The Department of Justice is open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and occupies themper floors of a large Senecastone building on Penn sylvania avenue, between Fitteenth and Fifteen-and a half streets northwest. The principal object of interest is the gallery of paintings of the Attorneys-General of the United States, which is

The Aqueduct Bridge The Aqueduct Bridge crosses the Potomac from the foot of Bridge street. West Washington, and connecting with the cads to Arlington and Fort Meyer, on the Virginia bank. Fort Mever.

well read and full of pleasant memories and bright observation.

While she felt herself a burden, Walter and Elsie regarded her as a blessing. Walter no longer worried at leaving Elsie alone all day, while he was at his business, and Elsie never tired of Aunt Julia, whose experience Fort Meyer is situated in Virginia, a short distance northwest of the Arlington House. It is now a station for instruction of officers and men in the Signal Service of the army. proved very valuable to the little house But month after month there was

Arlington House and National Cometery (open to visitors every day) are situated on the summit of a hill on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, affording an excellent view of Washington. It is about four miles from the Capitol across the Aqueduct bridge. The cemetery comprises about 201 agrees and the a scarcely perceptible falling of strength in the sorely tried body, long past youthful vigor. The rheumatic fever had left heart trouble, and distress-ing spells of suffocation and pulpitatery comprises about 200 acres and the bodies of nearly 10,000 soldiers from the battle fields of Virginia and the ing spens of surfocation and papina-tion often threatened the invalld's life. Always patient, she yet often prayed for death to end her suffering, while Eisle prayed only that the dear life wight he search. hospitals at the Capital here repose

The Agricultural Department is between the Washington Monument and Smith sonian Institution, near Twelfth street, on the line of the Bolt Lime cars. It is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m. It centains a museum, seed and specimen rooms, etc., and is surrounded by grounds containing rare borticultural collections. horticultural collections.

The Betanical Gardens.

The Botanical Gardens are open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. They are situated at the foot of Capitol Hill, facing Pennsylvania avenue. The object of the garden is experimental in iloriculture, public information and the distribution of rare plants. The disposition of the collection is according to a geographical distribution. The strictly tropical plants occupy the central conservatory, and those of a semi-tropical nature are placed in the west range and wing, and all indigenous to countries lying toward the South Fole are in the east range and wing. During the summer the hardiest plants in boxes are ranged on either side of the main walk, and contribute materially to the beauty of the garden. In the centre of the lawn facing the conservatory is the Bartholdi fountain, which was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. The fountain, in full plux, presents a beautiful effect, especially when reflecting the rays of the sun.

Mt. Vernon Mount Vernon is situated on the Potomae 15 miles below Washington. It can be reached daily except Sunday by the steamer W. W. Corcoran, which leaves

steamer W. W. Coreoran, which leaves Seventh street wharf at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, returning at 3:30 p. m. The mansion is situate on and eminence overlooking the river and is open to visitors. Near the foot of the incline which leads to the house are the tombs of George Washington and his wife, Martha. Before resching them the ruins of the old yault, which originally contained the remains of Washington, are pointed out by the guide. Meals can be obtained on the grounds. met him with her honest face all disfigured by crying.
"Sure, sir, it's asking for you Miss Julia is." "Ah, sir, she's going fast. The doctor says she'll not last the night." Going fast. Walter could see that the girl's words were true as he softly entered the room where Aunt Julia rested, her head upon Elsie's shoulder. "I am glad you came," she whis-red. "I think I could not go

Sanares Circles and Statues. addition to the grounds attached to the public buildings there are a number of beautiful squares and circles in the city TAPAVETTE SOUNDS

aces the White House, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteen and a half and Sixteen and a half streets northwest. In the centre of this square is Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson. It is colossal and cost \$50,000. M'PHERSON SQUARE

is on Vermont avenue, between I and K
streets northwest. The park is laid out
in concrete walks, with shady trees and
shrubbery. In the centre is the bronze
statue of Major-tieneral James B. Me—herson, which cost \$23,500, and was
creetedby the Army of the Tennessee. PARRAGUT SOUTH

is on K street, at the intersection of Seven teenth street. The walks are beauti-fully laid out and shaded. In the centre is the colossal brouze statue of David G. Farragut, first Admiral of the United States Navy, executed by Mrs. Vimile Ream Hoxfe, Washington, D. C., 1880, by order of Congress, at a cost of \$20,000.

JUDICIARY SQUARE,
which lies at the head of Four-and-half
street, between Fourth and Fifth streets
northwest,is one of the largest in the
city. The south partient is occupied by
the City Hall. The new Pension building, where the Democratic transguration ball was held, is now in course of
crection on the north side of this
source.

BAWLINS SQUARE, New York avenue southwest of the State Department, is tastefully hid out with walks, shady trees, shrubbery and rustic fountains. In the centre is the bronze statue of General John A. Raw-lings. It was erected in 1874 and cost \$19,500. SCOTT SQUARE,

at the intersection of Massachusatts and Rhode Island avenues, contains the branze statue of General Windeld Scott. The General is represented in the full uniform of his rank, mounted on a war charger, at rost, and surveying the field of lattle. The stones forming the pedestal are the largest ever quar-ried in this country. The total gost was \$20,000. LINCOLN SQUARE

EINCOLN SQUARE

In East Capitol, street, one mile east of the
Capitol, is prettily labt out. In the centre stands the bronze group entitied
'Ennancipation," representing Xbraname Lincoln, the sixteenth President
of the United States, standing by a
monolith and holding in his right hand
the proclamation of freedom. A slave
kneeling at his feet with monachebroken, is about to rise. The statue
was creeted by the Western Sanilary
Commission of St. Lauts, Mo., out of
the funds contributed solely by genanciparted citizens of the United States,
declared free by the proclamation of
January 1, 1883.

100 FONT CIRCLE

DEPONT CHICLE s situated at the intersection of Connecti-cut. Massachusetts and New Hump-shire avenues and Sineteenth and P streets northwest. In it is the statue of Rear-Admirai S. F. Dupout in heroic brown. Its cost was \$17,200, erected by the Government. pocket yesterday at the Centre Market a pocketbook containing \$40 or \$50.— Catherine Handein of No. 510 Ninth street southeast has reported the larceny of \$8 worth of children's clothing from her yard last Saturday.—The store of Wm. Shockles, No. 325 R street, was entered by the aid of technical last Sanday softs and \$11.75.

PRANKLIN SQUARE s between Thirteenth and Fourteenth and I and K streets northwest. This square

was parenased by the Government It Its21 in order to secure control of a few spring, the water from which is will restor drinking purposes at the Executive Mandon. The square is planted with a pleasing variety of creatmental trees and strutes.

SCHOOL ROUNDS the Intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland avenues northeast, contains the colleged broury equisition status of Major Comeral Nathaniel Greens, which cost \$55,000.

WASHINGTON CIRCLE. at Twenty-third street and Pennsylvania assume northwest, contains the eque-trian status of tieneral George Wash-of search by Clark Mills, erected at a cost of \$6,000. The status was cast out of guas domated by Congress. EUTHER PLACE

Is the small space to the south of the Me-morial Lutheran Courch, over the nor-ner of Fourteenth street and Massachu-setts avenue northwest. There is the statue of Martin Luther, executed by the Luther Statue Association, in con-memoration of the 400th anniversay of his birth. It vost \$5,000.

THOMAS CONCLE is at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues and Fourteenth street. It contains the equestrian breaze statue of General George H. Thomas-creeted by the Army of the Cumber-land at a cost of \$50,000.

PROPESSOR BENGY'S STATUE. PROFESSOR HENRY'S STATUS.

Situated about 200 feet porth of the weswing of the Smilhsonian Institution
facing south, is the bronze statue of
Professor Joseph Henry, first secretary
of the Smithsonian Institution. The
status, which was unveiled in 1883, was
creeted by the Government at a cost of
\$15,000.

THE MARSHALL STATUS. Near the foot of the Capitol building is the bronze statue of John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the United States. It cost \$40,000, and represents the sub-ject as seated in his gown and expound-ing the law.

THE PEACE MONUMENT. THE FEACH MONUMENT.

Near the western entrance of the Capital grounds is the Monument of Pense. It was designed by Admiral Porter and erected from subscription started by him in 1805. It commentments the officers, seamen and marines who fell during the late war. It is in marble and it cost \$21,000. The pedestal and platform, costing \$29,000, were publifor out of an appropriation by Congress.

GREENOUGH'S WASHINGTON. GREENOUGH's WASHINGTON.

Greenough's statue of Washington, representing him in a Roman toga, is situated in the park at the east front of the Capitol. It cost \$44,000, appropriated by Congress. In front of the City Hall, at the head of Four-and-a-half street, faring south, is the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln. It was erected in 1866 by Congress and cost \$15,000. Treasury Department.

e Treasury Department, on Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania, avenue, is a three-story building of Greeian Ionic architecture, with basement and sub-basement, 408 feet in length and 394 feet in width. It is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a 2m, to 3 p, m, State, War and Navy.

State. War and Navy.

The State Department building, which includes also the War and Navy Departments, is situated west of the White House and is open to the public daily from 930 a, m. to 230 p, m., excepting on Thursdays, when only inembers of the Diplomatic Corps are admitted, and Saturdays, when, during the session, Members of Congress only are thus privileged. thus privileged. The Interior Department.

ds building, better known from the pur-pose for which it was originally erected as the Patent Office, including also the Indian Office and General Land Office, lies between Seventh and Eighth and F and G streets northwest, and is open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a.m., to 3 p.m. The General Postoffice.

The General Postofflee, standing directly opposite the Patent Office, between E and F streets, is open to the public daily from 9a. m. to 2p. m. The building is of Corinthian architecture, and its erection wash egun in 1839.

The Army Medical Museum. e Army Medical Museum, originally a church and subsequently known as Ford's Theatre and made memorable by the assassination of President Lin-coln, is situated on Tenth street, be-tween E and F streets, and is occupied of great historic interest and open overy day except Sunday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. The house directly oppo-site, No. 516 Tenth street, is where Mr. Lincoln was taken after he was shot and where he died the next morning.

The Navy Yard.

The Navy Yard.

The Navy Yard is situated on the Anacostia at the terminus of Eighth street southeast, and is reached by the cars of the Washington & Georgetown Railway, also by the herdles. It is open every day except Sunday from 7 a. m. to sunset. Near the Navy Yard gats, on the cast slab of Eighth street southeast, and between G and I streets, are the Marine Barracks, open during the same hours. same hours.

The Smithsonian Institution. The Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, objects of great interest to all strangers, are situated in the Smithsonian grounds which occupy 52% acres, extending from Seventh to Twelfth streets, and from B street north to B street south. The Smithsonian grounds proper, on which the buildings are located, consist of 20 acres set apart in the southwest corner of the main reservation. They are open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p. m. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Washington Barracks.

Washington Barracks.

The U. S. Barracks, formerly the U. S. Arsend, open from sunrise to sunset, occupy a level trast of land bordering on the Potomae, twelve feet above high water, at the extreme southern point of the city. It is accessible by the Sevenih and Ninth street ears. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and entered through massive gates swoung on heavy gons. The garrison consists of foot and flying batteries, which drill every morning. There are band concerts on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 5 p. m., and immediately after there is a dress parade. On Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 9 a closic there will be a troop parade, which the there will be a troop parade, which cludes the light battery. Every mo-ing at 9:15 there is guard mount.

Government Printing Office. may be reached most convenient; it may be reached most convenient; the cars of the Columbia Street Railwa It's open to visitors from S. a. m. b. p. m. and the cutraves is on Nor Capitol street.

Corcoran Art Gallery.

Corcorm Art Gallery,
Corcorm Art Gallery is on the northcast corner of Severtheenth street and
Pennsylvania avenue. It is open from
October to May from 10 a. m. to 4 p.
m., and at other sensons from 9 a. m.
to 4 p. m., Thesdays, Thursdays and
to Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
on atmission fee of twenty-five sense
is charged. Saturdays being free days.

Cemeteries.

Cemeteries.

(al. Hill, Georgetown, is open from simple to sunset every day, except Sundars and holidays. It is reached by the Metropullian and Founsylvania growth cars. The Congressional Comptery open every day, except Sunday, is necessible to within the distance of hair mile by the Founsylvania avenue car and the herdles. It is on the banks of the Americatio, Rock Creek Compter open every day, except Sanday. the Amacostia. Rock Creek Compter open every day, except Sainday, it was the by the Seventh street ears. The National Military Cemeters lies ea-of Rock Creek and adjoins the Soldters Home, Glenwood Cemetery, at the hea-of Lincoln avenue, is one mile an a-half north of the Capitol and reache-from the Columbia Street Railway Mount Olivet Cemetery is on the in-of the Columbia turnpike, half a mil-morth of the easiern terminus of the Columbia Railway. Graceland Cometer-lies, at the terminus of the Culumbia Street Railway east. Street Railway east,

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